C.

Lists of articles the exportation of which is prohibited from the following countries :—

Norway.	Italy.	Switzerland.	Portugal and the adjacent Islands.
Sweden.	France (and Algeria).	Greece.*	Egypt.†.
Denmark.	The French Colonies.	Roumania.†	Japan.‡
The Netherlands.	Russia.	Spain.	

NORWAY.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

January 18, 1916.

NOTES.

(1) All articles required for a ship about to undertake a voyage may be exported for the use of the ship, even if they are of a kind the exportation of which is prohibited.

A Circular was issued on the 1st December, 1915, by the Norwegian Customs Department impressing on the Customs officials the necessity for carefully watching coasting trade vessels in order to prevent "prohibited" goods nominally shipped from one Norwegian port to another being carried out of the country. (Circ. No. 117—1915.)

(2) *Transit.*—As regards transit, all goods coming to Norway and consigned to a foreign (non-Norwegian) destination, even if they are of a kind the exportation of which is prohibited, may be re-exported without special permission. On the other hand, foreign goods falling within the scope of the prohibition of export, if consigned to a place in Norway, cannot be re-exported without permission, even if they were intended for re-export.

[A Norwegian Customs Circular of the 13th July 1915, explains that if it is clearly stated in the actual text of the bill of lading that the goods are intended to be forwarded to some place abroad, the prohibition of export will not apply. It is not necessary to mention the *name* of the consignee.]

(3) *Parcel Post.*—The Norwegian Ministry for Foreign Affairs has decided that goods the exportation of which is prohibited shall not (so far as concerns prohibitions administered by the Ministry) be allowed to be exported from Norway by parcel post without special licence. [21-12-15.]

[This decision appears to cover all Goods on the prohibited list, except those which are under the control of the Department of Agriculture, *viz*:—apatite and other raw phosphates; Thomas phosphate; superphosphate; aspen timber; bones, tallows, and fats of ruminants; bone dust; fish and whale guano: foodstuffs; forage; goats horses, cattle, reindeer, pigs; gold and silver; jute, raw, and jute products and jute waste; jute sacking; empty sacks; potash salts; caseine; firewood; coal, coke, peat, and charcoal; margarine and raw materials for making the same; herrings; stearine.]

(4) The Norwegian Government reserve to themselves the right to grant, in exceptional cases, permission to export any of the prohibited articles.

According to an official Norwegian notice of the 21st September 1915, it has been decided that goods which are not covered by any special prohibition of export shall not be allowed to be exported from Norway if they are produced wholly or in part from raw materials, the exportation of which is prohibited, and if it is evident that the goods have been produced in order to render it possible to export the raw materials or semi-manufactured articles used in their production. The Norwegian Customs authorities are to decide whether goods sought to be exported come within the scope of this general prohibition.

Acids :—see Boracic acid, Citric acid, Fatty acids, Hydrochloric acid, Salicylic acid, Stearine, Sulphuric acid, Tartaric acid, and also under Dyes, and under Medicaments.

* This list has not been reprinted as it is the same as that forwarded with the letter from the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 15891-97—W., dated the 15th October 1915.

† These lists have not been reprinted as they are the same as those forwarded with the letter from the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 945-97—W., dated the 17th December 1915.

‡ This list has not been reprinted as it is the same as that forwarded with the letter from the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 347-97—W., dated the 17th January 1916.

Alcohol (absolute).
* Alloys of antimony; * alloys of copper (see under Copper) * alloys of lead (see under Lead).
Alum; aluminium salts.

China clay (kaolin) is *not* covered by the prohibition of the export of aluminium salts. [14-9-15.]

Aluminium, unwrought (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin), scrap aluminium; aluminium worked up into plates, bands, tubes, rods, rings, wire, and castings.
Ammunition.

According to a Norwegian Customs Circular of the 9th July 1915, *shell cases* come under this prohibition.

Amyl alcohol.
Aniline (see under Dyes).
Animals, living—cattle, goats, horses, pigs, reindeer, sheep.
Antimony, unwrought or crude, and scrap; * alloys of antimony; sulphides and oxides of antimony.
Apparatus and instruments for medical, surgical, veterinary, and dental use, and for sick nursing in general.
Arachides (see Margarine, etc.); arachides oil or ground-nut oil.
Arms and parts of arms.
Asbestos, crude (except that of Norwegian production and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Asbestos goods, even if mixed or in combination with other material.
Ash, kelp.
Aspen timber.
Automobiles and tyres therefor.
Balata, crude, and partly worked products thereof.
Balsam of Peru.
Barbed wire.
Batteries (dry) for electric pocket lamps.
Benzol (see under Dyes).
Bones, fats and tallow of ruminants (except bone-fat produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin); bone-oil, bone-dust, sulphuric and other.
Boots (covered by "Hides and skins, and their products").
Boracic acid; borax and other borates.
Bottles, empty.
Brass, bronze and other copper alloys* (see under Copper).
Camphor, purified.
Candles of all kinds.
Caps (dynamite percussion caps).
Carbons for search-lights and for arc-lights.
Casein.
Castor oil.
Cattle (living).
Ceresine, mineral wax (ozokerite).
Charcoal.
Cheese.
Chile saltpetre (see under Nitrate).
Chlorate, perchlorate, and chloride of potash (see under Potassium salts).
Citric acid and its salts.
Clothing (articles of) manufactured from woollen and cotton goods combined with rubber.
Coal and coke; peat.
Coal-tar; coal-tar dyes, etc. (see under Dyes).
Cocos oil or coco-nut oil; copra.
Collodion.

* A Norwegian Customs Circular of the 3rd July 1915, states that metallic alloys are not subject to prohibitions of export unless they are specially mentioned in the prohibitions, *e.g.*, as in the case of the export prohibitions regarding antimony and copper. This ruling however, only, applies to cases in which the constitution of the alloy is normal; and where metallic alloys contain an unusual amount of a metal of which the exportation is prohibited, the export prohibition applies also to the alloy. [Since the date of this Circular, *lead* alloys have been specifically prohibited.]

Copper, and alloys* of copper with common metals :—
Copper, unwrought (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin) ; alloys* of copper with common metals, unwrought.
Scrap of copper and of copper alloys (brass, etc.)*
Wholly or partly manufactured wares of copper or alloys* of copper with common metals, *viz* :—
Plates and sheets.

According to a Norwegian Customs Circular of the 13th July 1915, screen plates of phosphor bronze come under this prohibition.

Bars (rods) ; hoops
Cup-shaped materials for use in the manufacture of cartridges.
Bolts, rivets, nails.
Tubes and pipes.
Shaped pieces (*formstykker*).
Wire, rolled or drawn.
Wire twisted into ropes or cables, without insulation ; fitted with mantle, armoured or unarmoured ; also covered with insulating materials of all kinds.
Wire gauze.
Castings (*stopte gjenstande*).
Copper sulphate.
Copra ; cocos-oil or coco-nut oil.
Cotton, raw ; cotton waste ; cotton wool.
Cotton yarns and thread ; woven cotton goods (with the exception of curtains), knitted (tricot) cotton goods, cotton and woollen goods combined with rubber, and articles of clothing manufactured therefrom.
Cottonseed oil or cotton oil.
Cresol and cresol preparations, including creolin and lysol (see under Dyes).
Crucibles (see under Graphite).

Graphite crucibles are the only crucibles specifically prohibited. In the case of other crucibles, the nature of the component material determines whether the crucibles are or are not prohibited to be exported. [12-6-15.]

Dental apparatus and instruments (see under Instruments).
Drugs (see Medicaments).
Dyes made from tar and organic bye-products for producing tar-dyes [such as aniline, naphthol, naphthylamines, naphthylaminesulphonic acids, benzol, cresol and cresol preparations, (including creolin and lysol), salicylic acid, etc.].
Dynamite percussion caps.
Egg albumen : egg yolks, dried, salted, or preserved with boracic acid.
Electrical machinery of all kinds (except machinery manufactured in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Electro-magnetic ignition apparatus for motors, unattached.
Fats :—fat and tallow of ruminants (with the exception of bone-fat produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin) ; greases containing resin ; wool-fat ; (all kinds) ; palm oil and palm kernel fat. (See also under the headings for Margarine, Oils, Tallow).
Fatty acids, animal and vegetable.
Ferrovanadium.
Fertilisers :—potash fertilisers and saltpetre (see under Potassium salts) ; fish guano and whale guano ; superphosphate ; sulphuric and other bone-dust ; Thomas phosphate ; apatite, and other raw phosphates ; Chile saltpetre (see under Nitrate).
Field-glasses, telescopes, etc. (*kikkerter*).
Firewood.
†Foodstuffs [except butter, fish (*but see Herring*) and edible fish products, condensed milk, berries, game, poultry, eggs, (*but see Egg albumen, etc.*,) coffee, spices].

A Customs Circular of the 16th December 1915 provided that sardines preserved in lard cannot be exported without special permission from the Department of Agriculture.

†Forage, including meal of herrings, of whale meat, and of liver.

A Customs Circular of the 9th November 1915 provided that fish fodder meal (powdered fish) and fish guano cannot be exported from Norway to countries at war with the United Kingdom unless

* See Note * on page 284.
† The terms "food stuffs" and "forage" include everything used for nourishing men or animals.

it is proved that the packing used for containing the products was not imported from the United Kingdom and was not manufactured of materials imported therefrom.

According to the Norwegian press of the middle of November 1915 the Norwegian Department of Agriculture has given notice that no more licenses will be issued for the export of hay and straw fodder. [T. C. H. 164.]

Formaldehyde solution and other formaldehyde preparations.
Fuel:—coal and coke, peat, firewood, mineral oils.
Fusel oil
Glue containing resin.
Glycerine, raw, refined, or purified.
Goats (living).
Gold, manufactured and unmanufactured, minted or unminted.

Gold worked up into jewellery or articles of use may be exported.

Graphite, unwrought or crude (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin); graphite for use in foundries, including crucibles.
Greases containing resin. (For other greases, see under Fats).
Ground-nuts (see Margarine, etc.); ground-nut or arachides oil.
Gutta-percha, crude, and partly worked products thereof.
Guano (fish guano and whale guano).

[See Note under Forage.]

Hemp, raw and hackled; hemp waste and hemp tow, hemp spun (cordage, lines, cords, thread).
Hempseed oil.
Herring, salted.

A Resolution of the 8th November 1915, provided that dispensations from this prohibition would be granted subject to the payment of 4 kroner for each barrel (weighing up to 100 kilog. net) of salted herrings exported.

A subsequent Resolution (19th November) amended this by fixing the export duty on salted large herrings at 1·50 kroner and on salted spring herrings at 1 kroner per 100 kilog. net, and by repealing the export duty on salted Iceland herrings.

Hides and skins, and their products.
Horses (living); horseshoes.
Hydrochloric acid, chemically pure.
Instruments and apparatus for medical, surgical, veterinary, and dental use and for sick nursing in general.
Iodine.
Jute, raw; jute products and jute waste.
Jute sacking (except sacking used in packing other goods destined for export).

[See Note to heading for Forage].

Kainite (see under Potassium salts).
Kelp ash.
Lactose (sugar of milk).
Lard (see Margarine, etc.); lard oil (see under Oils).
Lead, unworked; lead alloys,* unworked; scrap of lead and lead alloys.*
Lead and lead alloys,* worked:—plates, rolls, tubes and parts of tubes, wire, rods; lead wool.
Leather and products thereof.
Linseed and linseed oil.
Lubricants, with the exception of oils of fish and other marine animals, all kinds.
Lysol (see under Cresol).
Machinery, electrical, of all kinds (except machinery manufactured in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Machines intended for the manufacture of ammunition.
Magnetos (see Electromagnetic ignition apparatus).
Maize oil.
Manures (see Fertilisers).
Margarine, and raw materials, either solid or liquid, for the manufacture of margarine such as oleo stock, lard, etc. (See also under Oil.)
Medical apparatus and instruments (see under Instruments).
Medicaments included in Schedules A and B of the Law of 29th August 1908.

For information as to the goods covered by these Schedules, see Note on page 288.

Mercury.

* See Note * on page 284.

Mineral oils. (See also Lubricants.)
Mineral wax (ozokerite), ceresine.
Molybdenum, unwrought or crude; molybdenite (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Motors of more than 15 horse-power, with more than 600 revolutions per minute, and weighing less than 25 kilogs. per horse-power; also motor boats fitted with such motors.
Motor boats. (See under preceding heading.)
Motor cars, and tyres therefor; motor cycles and spare parts thereof; electro-magnetic ignition apparatus for motors, unattached.
Naphthol, naphthylamines, naphthylaminesulphonic acids, etc. (see under Dyes).
Nickel ore; nickel, unworked (except nickel produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).

According to a Customs Circular of the 8th October 1915, nickle stone (nickel concentrate) containing about 40 per cent of pure nickel is not prohibited under this heading.

Nickel sulphate.
Nitrate of potash (see under Potassium salts); Chile Saltpetre (nitrate of soda).

The prohibition of export of nitrate of soda only applies to nitrate imported from Chile, and *not* to nitrate of soda manufactured in Norway. [31-12-15.]

Oils:—oil of turpentine (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin); resin oil and wood tar oil; vegetable fatty oils, *viz.*, linseed oil, rape-seed oil, olive oil or sweet oil, hempseed oil, maize oil, soya oil, castor oil, ground-nut or arachides oil, sesame oil, cottonseed oil or cotton oil, palm oil, palm kernel fat, cocos oil, or coco-nut oil; vaseline oil; mineral oils; lard oil.

The prohibition of olive oil does *not* apply to sardines tinned in olive oil. [16-6-15.]

The only *animal* oils *not* prohibited are whale and fish oils and waste tallow and fat from tanneries and slaughter-houses which could not be used as lubricants or as human food.

Oilseeds, etc., *viz.*,:—linseed, copra, arachides.
Oleo stock (see Margarine, etc.).
Olive oil or sweet oil (see under Oils).
Ozokerite (mineral wax), ceresine.
Palm oil, palm kernel fat.
Paraffin wax.
Peat, coal, coke.
Percussion caps (dynamite percussion caps).
Petroleum, crude and distillates (see Mineral oils).
Phosphates:—Thomas' phosphate, apatite and other crude phosphates, superphosphate.
Pigs (living).
Potassium salts (chloride of potash, 37 per cent potash fertiliser and kainite), and products manufactured thereof, such as chlorate of potash, perchlorate of potash, nitrate of potash (saltpetre), caustic potash or potash lye. [See also Note as to Drugs, etc., p. 288.]
Printers' (typefounders') material.
Rapeseed oil.
Reindeer (living).
Resin; resin glue; resinous greases; resin oil and wood tar oil.

According to a customs circular of the 8th October 1915, brewers' pitch is prohibited under the head of "Resin."

Rubber (gummi elasticum), crude and partly worked products thereof; rubber waste; rubber solution (*gummicement*); woollen and cotton goods combined with rubber, and articles of clothing manufactured therefrom.

[For rubber tyres, see Tyres.]

Sacks, empty.

Permission to export is granted when the sacks have entered Norway containing goods and are proved to belong to the exporters of such goods and also when the sacks are urgently required by foreign firms who are shipping goods to Norway.

[See also Note to heading Forage.]

Salicylic acid (see under Dyes).
Saltpetre (see under Potash salts); Chile saltpetre (see under Nitrate).
Scheelite (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).

Sesame oil.
Sheep (living).
Shellac.

Other kinds of lac *(e.g.,* varnish or sealing-wax*)* are *not* prohibited. [26-6-15.]

Silver, manufactured or unmanufactured, minted or unminted.

Silver worked up into jewellery or articles of use may be exported.

Skins and hides, and their products.
Skis and ski sledges.
Soaps of all kinds.
Soda nitrate (see under nitrate) ; borax.
Soya oil.
Spelter (see Zinc).
Stearine (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by certificates of origin).

A Customs Circular of the 9th November 1915, states that fatty acids are included under the prohibition relating to stearine.

Steel—tool steel and tools (except such as is produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin.)
Sulphate of copper ; sulphate of nickle ; sulphate of alumina (see Aluminium salts).
Sulphur and flowers of sulphur.
Sulphuric acid, chemically pure.
Superphosphate.
Surgical apparatus and instruments (see under Instruments).
Suture materials.
Tallow, animal.
Tanning materials.
Tar, (coal tar) ; tar dyes, etc., (see under Dyes) ; wood tar oil.
Tartaric acid and its salts.
Thomas phosphates (see under Phosphates).
Tin chloride.
Tin ore ; tin, unmanufactured ; tin in rolls, bars, sheets and filings.
Tinplates and parts of tinplates, decorated sheet iron, wares of sheet iron ready-made tin packing.

Waste of tinplates (iron-plates coated with tin) is covered by the prohibition but waste of places of *pure* tin is not at present prohibited to be exported. [24-7-15.]

It is understood that permission to export will be granted in respect of tins (biscuit tins) which have entered Norway containing goods, the procedure being the same as that followed in the case of sacks (see note underheading for Sacks above).

Tools and tool steel (except such as is produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Turpentine oil (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Type founders materials.
Tyres for motor cars and for cycles.
Vanadium, unwrought or crude.
Vaseline and vaseline oil.
Vegetable oils (see under Oils).
Veterinary apparatus and instruments (see under Instruments).
Wax :—paraffin wax, mineral wax (ozokerite), ceresine.
Wire, barbed. (For wire of copper and brass, lead, aluminium, see under the respective metal.)
Wolfram, unwrought or crude.
Wolframite (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Wood—aspen timber ; firewood.
Wool and woollen goods (including all sorts of woollen waste) ; woollen and cotton goods combined with rubber and articles of clothing manufactured therefrom.
Wool-fat (all kinds).
Zinc, unwrought and wrought ; scrap zinc.

Until further notice, relaxations of the prohibition will be granted in respect of refined zinc for countries from which the unwrought zinc has been imported. [22-8-15.]

NOTE AS TO DRUGS, MEDICAMENTS, ETC.

The Norwegian Law of the 29th August 1908 (Law relative to the trade in poisons and apothecaries' goods), contained three Schedules (A, B and C) of drugs, medicaments, etc.

SCHEDULE A contains a list of drugs, etc., which may only be sold in Norway by chemists: It includes *poisons*, *arcana* (all simple and compound materials offered for sale as medicines and the composition of which is kept secret), and *medicamina* (all materials which are used for preventing or curing sickness, without regard as to whether their simple ingredients are or are not articles of general commerce: excluded from this as exceptions are specially-mentioned preparations mentioned in Schedule C, 2, of the Law under collective groups, also materials which belong to Schedule C, 1; when these are used as bandages, for disinfecting, in cosmetics, for technical or other non-medical purposes, and not as advertisements, circulars, or in any other manner offered for sale or recommended as materials which may be employed for healing sickness). *Medicamina* are divided into three categories, *viz.*:—

(*a*) Medicamina composita (composite medicines and drugs):

[The Law contains a long list, including, *inter alia*, aquæ destillatæ et extemporaneæ medicinales, chartæ, medicinales, decocta medicinalia, emulsiones medicinales, extracta medicinalia, linimenta medicinales, pastæ, pastillæ, tabulettæ et trochisci medicinales, salia medicinalia mixta, sapones medicinales, solutiones medicinales, tincturæ medicinales, vina medicinalia, etc., etc.]

(*b*) Medicamina simplicia (simple medicines or drugs):

This is again sub-divided into—

1. Animalium variæ species. (Examples: Cantharides, castorium, lapis cancrorum.)
2. Præparata chemica:

[A long list is specified, including, *inter alia*, acetanilide, acetylsalicylic acid and aspirin, benzoic acid, carbolic acid, æther nitrosus spirituosus, etc., alkaloids and their combinations, antifebrine, antipyrine, arsenic and its combinations, chloral hydrate, chloroform, diuretine and theobromine-salicylate of soda, hexamethylen tetramine and urotropine, iodoform and iodol, acetate and tartrate of potash, lysoform, naphthol, nitro-benzol, paraldehyde, pepsine, phosphorus, resorcin, saccharin, veronal, etc., etc.]

3. Pyrolea.
4. Vegetabilium variæ species:

[A long list is specified under this head.]

(*c*) Medicaminum variæ species;

[The list specified under this head includes, *inter alia*, serums.]

SCHEDULE B contains a list of drugs, etc., which may be sold by chemists and also by specially licensed tradesmen. It covers the following:—

Aloes.
Ammonium bromide; ammonium iodide.
Antimony trichloride; butter of antimony; oxide of antimony; tartar emetic, antimony tartrate.
Barium bromide; barium iodide; barium chlorate, chloric and barytes; barium hydrate (caustic baryta).
Benzinoform.
Bromine.
Cadmium bromide; cadmium iodide.
Calcium bromide; calcium iodide.
Carbon disulphide.
Chromic acid.
Copper acetate, verdigris; copper nitrate.
Cobalt chloride.
Hydrofluoric acid.
Iron oxalate, ferrous oxalate.
Iodine.
Lead oxide, sugar of lead; lead nitrate.
Oxalic acid.
Phosphorus, amorphous, red phosphorus.
Potassium bromide; potassium iodide; potassium iodate; potassium oxalate (neutral and acid); potassium perchlorate; caustic potash, potassium hydrate (in containers of less than 40 kilog.;) [See also under Potassium salts on page 287.]
Caustic lithia (lithium hydrate).

Pyridine.
Sodium bromide; sodium iodide; sodium oxalate; caustic soda, sodium hydrate (in containers of less than 40 kilog).
Strontium bromide; strontium iodate.
Liver of sulphur.
Zinc chloride.

[SCHEDULE C relates to goods which may be sold practically without restriction. The following articles from Schedule C have been prohibited to be exported, and are included specifically in the list on pages 284-288, *viz.*, absolute alcohol, citric acid and its salts, tartaric acid and its salts, collodion, chemically pure hydrochloric acid, chemically pure sulphuric acid, lactose (sugar of milk), formaldehyde solution and other formaldehyde preparations, balsam of Peru, wool-fat (all kinds), vaseline and vaseline oil.]

SWEDEN.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORT OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

January 20, 1916.

NOTES.

(1) A Swedish Royal Decree of the 9th January 1915, definitively prohibited the *transit* through Sweden of arms, ammunition, and other war material, as specified in the decree.

The Swedish Government issued on the 4th May 1915, a decree which had the effect of extending the operation of the Swedish prohibitions of export to *all* goods in transit between the United Kingdom and Russia, which are on the Swedish export prohibition list. Since the 16th August 1915, this prohibition of transit has been applied also to goods sent through Sweden by parcel post.

(2) *As from the 22nd April 1915, the export is prohibited of goods with regard to which no special prohibition of export has been enforced, but which are manufactured wholly or in part from materials of which the exportation is prohibited, if it appears from the quantity of the material employed or from some other circumstance that the working-up to which the material has been subjected is merely intended to facilitate the exportation of the prohibited materials of which the goods consist.*

(3) Goods of which the exportation is prohibited may be shipped between Swedish ports subject to the observance of certain regulations established by a Proclamation of the 16th February 1915 (as amended by Proclamations of the 14th May, 14th June, and 9th July).

(4) The numbers and letters quoted below relate to the headings of the "Statistical Index of Goods" under which the prohibited articles fall.

The *numbers* are the same as those of the Swedish Customs Tariff*; the *letters* indicate the sub-divisions of the numbers, and are found only in the "Statistical Index"—which is considerably more detailed in classification than the Customs Tariff.

ex 1258	Acetylsalicylic acid. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Acids:—See under the respective headings, *viz.*,—Acetylsalicylic, Carbolic, Citric, Hydrobromic and hydroiodic, Salicylic, Sulphuric, Tannic, Tartaric and (for fatty acids) under headings for Oils, vegetable, fatty and Olein, etc.
ex 1258	Adrenaline and salts and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1250	Agar-agar.
1253 A	Albumen. (See also under Eggs.)
1296	Alizarine and aniline dyes and other tar colours, not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index. (See also Indigo, Synthetic, and under Aniline and Tar colours.)

* The most convenient form in which the Swedish Customs Tariff in its present form can be consulted is the translation published in 1912 by the International Customs Tariff Bureau at Brussels (No. 93, Second Edition, March 1912).